

Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXI.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1822.

Number 3431.

Newport Mercury,
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
Wm. & J. H. BARBER,
No. 133, THAMES-STREET.
AT TWO DOLLARS per Annum,
One Dollar in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Advertisements not exceeding a square,
inserted three weeks for One Dol-
lar, and seven cents for each
subsequent insertion.
All Advertisements, (except where an
account is open) must be paid for
previous to insertion.

NAVIGATORS,

Wm. & J. H. Barber,
Have just received, a few more
Copies of

**DABOLL'S PRACTICAL NA-
VIGATOR:**—Being a concise,
easy, and comprehensive System of
Navigation; calculated for the daily
use of Seamen, and also for an As-
sistant to the Teacher.—By NATHAN DA-
BOLL.—Price \$2.

ALSO,
Writing and Letter Paper, of va-
rious qualities, by the Ream or quire;
Drawing Paper, various sizes; Mid-
dleton's fine Lead Pencils; Walkden's
Ink-powder; Inkstands; Quills; Seal-
ing Wax; Waters, &c. &c.

Almanacks,
For 1822,
For Sale as above.
BIBLES.

An assortment of Ca-
rey's Quarto BIBLES, with Plates,
Maps, &c. from \$3 to \$10 each, for
Sale as above.
Newport, Dec. 8.

BLANKS.

For Sale at this Office,
DEEDS—Warrantee and Quit-claim
WRITS—Indorse vs. drawer of a note
County Court Writs
do. do. Executions
Justices, Note and Book
Justices Executions
Subpoenas
Warrants, for collecting Militia Fines
Indorsements for Apprentices
Probate—Administrators' Bonds
Executors do.
Guardians' do.
Letters of Administration
do. of Appraisement
Commercial—Bills of Lading
Bills of Exchange
Portage Bills
Powers of Attorney
Enrolment Bills of Sale
Register Bills of Sale
Foreign Manifests
Coasters' Manifests
May 10.

GIN, OIL, &c.

5 Hhds Country GIN,
30 Bbls do. Ditto
2 Hhds Dutch Linseed Oil,
4 Hhds. Tobacco,
For Sale by
STEPHEN CARHONE.
Newport, March 15.

Atheneum,
Or, Spirit of the English
Magazines.

JUST published, The ATHENEUM;
Or, Spirit of the English
Magazines, for April 1st 1822.
Subscriptions for the above
interesting Work, are received by the
Subscriber, the Agent in Newport.
J. C. SHAW.
Newport, April 6

NEW GOODS,

JOHN F. TOWNSEND,
Has just Opened,
A HANDSOME Lot of Dry Goods,
among them are the following:

Tartan Plaids & Cambricks
Color'd & black Dimities
Bombazens Sattinets
Bombazets Cassimeres
Crape Shawls Calicoes
Cassimere Do. English Gingham
Large and small Scotch Do.
Merino Do.

ALSO,—Several Bales of American
Brown and bleached Cotton SHEET-
INGS, received from the most approved
Factories; and a lot of Brown and
white Towelcorn.
Newport, April 6.

DOMESTIC COFFEE.

William Crooke,
Has for Sale,
20 Bbls of Domestic
COFFEE, of a superior quality, just re-
ceived from Philadelphia.
Newport, April 6.



NEW-YORK HATS,

A VERY extensive Supply of Ele-
gant and fashionable HATS, from
the best Manufactories in New-York
and Philadelphia, are offered for Sale by
EZRA HATHAWAY,

At the Stand, long occupied by
GEORGE WANTON, as a Book and
Hat Store.—The Assortment of Men's,
Youths and Children's HATS, is com-
plete; among the kinds which are war-
ranted good, and will be sold Cheap—
are the Imitation BEAVERS of Condé &
Pieron, L. W. Benedict & Co. I
Price, and J. & L. Brewster's. New-
York—and Lobdell & Elmes', Philadel-
phia—all of which are of an excellent
Quality, and a durable black.—**ALSO,**
One Case Mens wide brim Beavers.

School-Books and Stationary, Paper-
Hangings and Borders, for Sale as above
The Oval Imitation Beavers, can be
furnished at the lowest possible prices.
Additions will constantly be made of
the best and most fashionable HATS.
Newport, April 6.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been ap-
pointed Executrix of the last Will
and Testament of
Charlotte Stillwell,

late of said Newport, deceased, and
having accepted of the trust, requests of
those who are indebted to said Estate,
to make immediate payment, and those
having any claims against said estate
to exhibit them for adjustment.
CHARLOTTE S. BURDICK, Executrix
Newport, April 4, 1822.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.
WASHINGTON as Clerk's Office. Su-
preme Judicial Court. March 19, 1822

ON application this Day made to me
by Augustus J. Lewis, jun. of
Charlestown, in the county of Washing-
ton, gentlemen, Notice is hereby to the
Creditors of the said Augustus, to ap-
pear at the Supreme Judicial Court, to
be holden at South-Kingstown, with-
in and for the county of Washington, on
the fourth Monday of April next, (it
pay see fir) and on the second day of
the term thereof, to nominate an As-
signee or Assigners to receive an as-
signment of the said J. Lewis' Estate, ac-
cording to the provisions of an Act for
the relief of Insolvent Debtors, passed
in June Session, A. D. 1820
JOHN NEGAR, Clerk.

Premium for Dollars

THE Highest Premium will be
given for Spanish Dollars—
Dubloons, and Foreign and Ameri-
can Gold, by
J. C. SHAW.
Newport, March 9.

WM. S. NICHOLS.

No. 93, Thames-Street,
HAS recently replenished his Stock
of Fancy HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, LOOKING GLASSES,
JEWELRY, Tortoise shell COMBS,
&c. which enables him to offer for Sale
a Stock, comprising as general an as-
sortment as can be found in any fancy
Store in Newport.
He continues to manufacture and
keep constantly for Sale, most articles
of Silver Ware in use—stock war-
ranted standard.—Orders punctually
attended to.—Cash given for old Gold
and Silver.
Newport, March 30.

NEW GARDEN SEEDS.

Edward Stanhope,
No. 15, Broad-Street,
HAS for Sale at his Store, the fol-
lowing New GARDEN SEEDS,
from the Shakers:—

Red, White and Yellow Onion Blood Beet scarlet Do Early Turnip Do. scarlet Do. Orange Carrot Paranip Long Cucumber Early Do. Water Melon Musk do. Dutch Summer Squash Crownneck Sum- mer do. Do. Winter Do. Early curled head Lettuce Whitehead do Greenhead do. Speckled do. Salmon Radish Scarlet do. Early Turnip do. Lavender	Savoy Cabbage Red do. Early Yorkshire & Early June Do. Flat Turnip French Do. Sage Burnet Rue Cayenne Pepper Squash Do Double Pepper- grass Summer Savory Sweet Marjorum Parsley Saffron Early June Peas do. golden hotspur White Marrowfat Green dwarf ditto strawberry dwarf Prussian blue do. Early six weeks Beans Red Cranberry Pole do. Refugee do. Nasturtium.
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**Also, A New Assortment of
FLOWER SEEDS.**
Newport March 16. 4w

Flour, Rum, &c.

William Crooke,
Has just received and for Sale,
50 Bbls. Sup. fine Richmond
FLOUR; a few Hhds. Antigua,
St. Croix, & Jamaica RUM;
Havana Brown Sugar, in boxes;
6 kegs No. 1, T. bacco. (Ender's
brand)—With a general Assort-
ment of Groceries, of the first
quality.
Newport, March 16

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly
appointed Executrix of the last
Will and Testament of
THOMAS TEW,
late of Newport, deceased, and has ta-
ken upon herself that trust, by giving
bonds as the law directs—All persons
having any demands upon said estate,
are requested to exhibit the same, and
those indebted, are called upon to make
payment to
ANN TEW, Executrix.
Newport, March 30.

TO LET,

And possession given the 7th of
April next.

THE spacious and conven-
ient Dwelling House,
cut-houses and Garden, in
Broad-Street, well known as the resi-
dence of the late Dr. Easton.
ALSO,
To Lease for a Term of Years from the
25th March next
Two Lots of Land, one of Five Acres
near Mitchell's Mill, on the mill, the
other about Eight acres, near Reed's
Mill.—Also, for one or more years. The
corner of Howard and Thames-
street, next below Whitehorse's Dis-
tillery.—Apply to
GEORGE ENG.
Newport, Feb. 23. 6w

ISAAC GOULD.

No. 176, Thames-Street,
HAS just received, and offers for
Sale, as low as can be purchas-
ed in Town for Cash:—
Real West of England Black and
Blue Broadcloths, of the very first
chops
super Black blue, drab and newest
fashion Queen's mixt Cassimeres.
Low priced Broadcloths and Cassi-
meres.
Foulonett, Valencia, Circassian and
silk Vestings
superlative Vest Shapes, a fashiona-
ble new article
Cassinets and Sattinets.
Real Scotch Plaids 3 4 wide.
Silk and Cotton Velvets.
Rich gilt Coat and Vest Buttons—
Twist ditto—Cheap Gilt Buttons for
Children's Cloths
Webb's Patent Suspenders
French buck and do. skin Gloves
Very fine Cravats and fancy Hdkfs.
With a general Assortment of Arti-
cles in his line
Newport, March 30

CANTON GOODS,

H. S. STONE.

HAS just received an Invoice of
CANTON GOODS, which he
offers for Sale.—Among which are:—
Black and coloured Nankin and Can-
ton Crapes; black, white and coloured
Sattins; Black and coloured Lustings
and sarisets; do. do. Crape Shawls;
silk Scarfs; Crape do.; black and cross
bar'd Hdkfs.; Bachelor Hdkfs. of a
very superior quality; blue and yellow
Nankins; black shoe Ribbons; Sewing
Silks; India Flannel and Dimy
Also Just Received A large Assort-
ment of 3-4 4-4, and 5-4 Brown and
bleached American Shattings and Sheet-
ings Bedtick, &c. &c.—All of which
will be sold on the best terms.
Newport, March 16

DRY GOODS
THAMES-STREET.
S. H. CARHONE.
At his Old Stand, opposite the MER-
CHANTS BANK.
Has just received,
AN extensive Assortment of Black
and Blue Broadcloths and
CASSIMERES, as cheap as can be bought
at Auction.—Also, an extensive Assort-
ment of Seasonable Goods, among
which are:—Worsted Bombazens for
2s6; Bombazetts for 25 cents; Ladies
Worsted Hose from 3s to 7s.—His
Friends and the Public are invited to
call and examine for themselves.
Newport, Feb. 2.

SWEDEN'S IRON.

47 Tons Swede's Iron,
consisting of 3-4, 7-8, 1 & 1 1-4
inches square; 1-2 & 5-8 Spike
Rods in bundles; 1 1-2 flat,
For Sale by
J. G. & S. WHITEHORNE.
Newport, March 9.

Mrs Billings,

Respectfully informs her Friends and
the Public.

THAT she has Removed from her
late residence to the House be-
longing to Mr. T. R. Peckham, near the
late House, where she continues to
keep a House of Entertainment.
Newport, March 16.

FOR SALE,

ONE Hundred & Fifty Acres Land
situated in the Town of New-
freestown (Mass.)—The Land is cov-
ered with Wood, and would be an eli-
gible situation for a Farm.—For terms
apply to the subscriber.
ABNER HATHAWAY.
Newport, March 1.

REVIEWS.

Wm. & J. H. BARBER,
Have just received,
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW
No. 71.—Subscribers are re-
quested to call for their Numbers.
Also, just received,
The Solitary, or the Mysterious
Man of the Mountains.—Translated
from the French of Viscount D'Arin-
court, by an American Lady—2 vols.
in one, price \$1.
Sardinopallus—Two Foscari, and
Cain, by Lord Byron, 1 vol. 12mo
price \$1.
March 2, 1822.

FRESH FLOUR.

Now Landing, and for Sale on
Gardner's Wharf, from the Sloop
Henry from Alexandria.
125 Bbls. superfine FLOUR,
25 do. Fine Ditto
18 half-bbls. Superfine Do.
Apply to
JOHN B. LYON.
Newport, March 1.

TO BE LEASED,

For one or more Years,
And Possession given the 1st of April
next.

ONE of the most pleasant
and commodious DWEL-
LING-HOUSES in Newport, with
furniture, situated in Broad-
street, about 250 yards from the State
House.—The House is two-storied, and
well finished, with four Rooms on a
floor; a large and excellent Garden
of Fruit Trees and Shrubs; together
with or without, 28 Acres of Land ad-
joining, as good as any on the Island,
well fenced, and watered through the
drain Season;—A good Barn, Corn
Crib Carriage house, and other suitable
Buildings.—Any Persons wishing to re-
side in a genteel and healthy Mansion,
will seldom have so good an opportunity
to accommodate themselves, as is here
presented.—For terms, apply to
JOHN P. MANN.
Newport, Oct. 27.

TO LET,

THE Dwelling House at
the head of Thames-
street, formerly the residence
of an deceased, in excellent or-
der, and very pleasantly situated.

ALSO,
The Dwelling-house at the head of
Prospect Hill, as pleasantly situated as
any in Newport.

Likewise, The Store formerly occu-
pied as an Auction Room by the late
Silas Dean, and is one of the best stands
for an auction. Goods and Dry Goods
store in Newport.—Apply to L. WASH-
BURN, in New-Bedford, or to
S. DEBLOIS.
Newport, March 9.

DR. J. H. JACKSON.

HAS just received some Genuine
fresh fine Peck matter from an
eminent Physician of Massachusetts, and
will inoculate all those who may wish to
secure themselves forever from that
dangerous to home and contagious
disease, the small Pox. The great
danger to which the inhabitants of New-
port, and the Towns adjoining, are ex-
posed, from the frequent intercourse,
between this and Baltimore, and other
southern towns, where the Small-Pox
prevails, makes it highly necessary that
every person should partake of the
benefit to be derived from one of the
best of Heaven's blessings.
Newport, March 1.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been ap-
pointed by the Court of Probate
for the town of South-Kingstown, Guar-
dian of the Person and Estate of Cap.
JAMES GARDNER, now residing in
Newport, hereby gives notice to all
Persons having any demands against
him to present the same for settlement
to **EDWARD C. GARDNER;** and those
indebted to make payment to him, or to
BENJAMIN ROBINSON, Guardian
South-Kingstown, Feb. 11, 1822.

Something about Fanaticism.

FANATICISM is the effect of a false conscience, which subjects Religion to the caprices of the imagination, and the licentiousness of the passions. When the heart is infected by this disease, charity, the very essence of christianity, charity dies and a certain malignity of temper arises in its stead, ready to vilify and traduce all those who are of a different creed, whatever good qualifications and virtues they may otherwise possess. It was this deplorable spirit that lighted the fires of Smith field, and Calvin's pile which consumed at Geneva the learned and unfortunate Servetus.—This temper, so opposed to that of the meek and lowly Jesus, (who with the most affecting gentleness said to her whose crime was death by the law, "neither do I condemn thee, go and sin no more.")—this intolerant temper bursts from the Rev. Dr. Mason, in expressions of enmity, rancour and deadly malediction, worthy only of an age and of a country of religious prescription. His anger bears testimony against him. Abuse is generally a proof of error.—The truth of a man's pious principles makes him calm, and clothes him with mildness and modesty. But we are truly mortified to state, that the intemperate Doctor's own mouth condemns him; for in the same discourse where with so much arrogance and malice he assumes the powers of an implacable Judge, he says,—"Our affections must be won, they cannot be stormed."—"Nor is any thing more unbecoming, more desolating to (destructive of) the holy character, more indicative of communion with the devil, than clerical superciliousness."—"Showing all due respect to each man's person and place, and not mixing his own passion and bitterness."—"We arraign him then before his own tribunal, but we cry him mercy, and hope that he will hereafter extend to others a little of that christian charity of which he needs so much for himself. We have a due respect for Dr. Mason's acquisitions both as a Scholar and a Theologian, but all the world must deplore the perversion of his talents to an uncharitable use.—Can it seriously be pretended by Priest or Layman of sound mind and common sense, that one may not differ in some point of faith from Dr. Mason, as he may differ from the Roman, the Armenian, the Lutheran, or from any other of the thousand sects into which the ambition of innovators, or the different conceptions of men have divided Christianity; that one may not differ from them all, and yet be a true Christian? Which of them has the right to raise the cry of impiety against a man, if he be not of one of those factions which condemn all the rest of mankind, every one of which pretends singly to be the only true Church? We appeal to the amiable and divine author of the christian dispensation, who founded the morals of his doctrine upon the best affection of the human heart, the love of God and man.—By the Mosaic law, the Jew was induced enjoin to love the Lord his God with all his heart, and his neighbour as himself. But that law prescribed as a neighbour to a Jew, no other man but a Jew. The Jewish code showed no mercy to others, and separated them in every other respect as a nation from the rest of the world. Our divine mediator saw the defects of their system, and knew that intolerance and the consequent corruption of the public morals, flowed from that imperfect scheme. He therefore orders them to love their enemies, to do good to those who hate them;—and in order to extend their field of vision for benevolent purposes beyond their own nation, he gives a true conception of the term of neighbour, by relating that touching parable of the Jew, who, in going from Jerusalem to Jericho, is wounded, robbed, and left on the road stripped, bleeding and half dead.—An orthodox priest, travelling that way, saw him and passed by on the other side. A Levite also came and looked on, and passed by on the other side. Then came a certain Samaritan, a heretic, he went to him, bound up his wounds, transported him to an inn; left money with the host, committed him to his care with brotherly affection, and said, whatsoever thou spendest more, when I come again I will repay thee.—The two priests are carabians, the charitable heretic is the man of God, the true neighbour. This is the basis of the religion of Jesus, reverence and love to God, and charity to man.—The historical part of christianity states a thousand disputes like that of the two nations and the two wills, which can never be compromised by the human mind, and which a prudent man will never touch; but there can be no contest concerning our duties, and the morality of the doctrine. If we will suffer ourselves to be governed by them, the terms of contention will soon subside, and we shall repose in the bosom of brotherly love and virtue.

May not every one reasonably conclude from the above premises, that intolerance and the Religion of the Saviour of mankind, cannot occupy the same ground? That the true believer is not the

in professor, but the man who loves God with all his soul, and scrupulously exercises all the charities of life towards his neighbour, and regulates as far as in him lies, his own conduct by the precepts of the Gospel? That he who pretends to faith without these, is no Christian, but deceives himself and endeavours to impose upon others.—The greatest of all heresies is Hypocrisy.

Seventeenth Congress.

IN SENATE, April 1, 1822.

THE engrossed bill to abolish the United States' trading establishments with the Indian tribes, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

The bills respecting the Malson Rouge claim and land titles were further discussed, and after the transaction of some minor business, the Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, April 2.

Several bills underwent discussion, and that respecting the Malson Rouge claim was ordered to a third reading.

Wednesday, April 3.

The Senate took up the resolutions submitted yesterday by Mr. Benton, proposing to request the President of the United States to collect and furnish certain information relative to the Indians detached from their tribes, and residing in the United States and their territories; and, after some objections made by several members, on the ground of the improbability that Congress would carry into effect the object avowed by the mover, viz. The granting of donations of land to those Indians; and, moreover, the difficulty of obtaining the information called for, the resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

The bills which yesterday passed the House of Representatives, and were this day brought up for concurrence, were severally twice read by general consent, and referred.

The following resolutions, submitted by Mr. Holmes, of Me. yesterday, were taken up, viz.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to furnish the residue of the information required by the resolution of the 11th of March, 1822, as soon as convenient.

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate the number of the officers and men belonging to the navy, attached to each naval station in the United States, with the duties they respectively perform, and the compensation each has received in pay and rations, for two years, ending on the first day of January last.

Mr. H. explained the object he had in view in calling for the information, and the necessity of having it before the Senate. After some discussion of the form of the resolutions, the extent and nature of the information proper to be required, &c. in which Messrs. Holmes, Pleasants, Lowrie, Parrott, King, of N. Y. and Van Buren took part, the resolutions were laid on the table; and

The Senate adjourned.

Thursday, April 4.

The Senate took up, in committee of the whole, Mr. Pleasants in the chair, the bill to allow a drawback on the export of cordage manufactured from foreign hemp.

Messrs. Johnson, of Kentucky, and Brown, of Louisiana, each offered a few remarks, questioning the expediency and policy of this measure, inasmuch as it would be likely to affect the revenue of the country unfavourably, and discourage the domestic production of the raw material, which, on the contrary, ought to be encouraged, &c.

Mr. Holmes, of Maine, was also of opinion that the bill would discourage the home production of hemp without effecting any beneficial result to the finances or to any other interest.

Mr. D'Wolf entered into a very particular exposition of his views of the effects which would be produced by the proposed measure, its commercial bearing, an examination of the public finances, the balance of trade, &c. to show that, without injuring the domestic production of hemp, the bill would have a beneficial effect upon the revenue, and likewise it would promote the manufacturing interest of the country, benefit materially the shipping interest, &c. &c.

Several other gentlemen took a part in the debate; and finally the bill was postponed to Monday next.

Two communications were received from the Secretary of the Treasury—one transmitting a statement of the condition of the banks of the District of Columbia; the other a supplemental report of the amount of duties which have accrued upon imported books; which were read; and—The Senate adjourned.

Friday, April 5.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Holmes on the 2d inst. calling on the President for information as to the cost of every vessel of war in the United States' Navy, embracing each item of expenditure every article used, and the sums paid to every mechanic employed, and also calling for information, as to the number and grade of the officers of the Navy, and the number of men employed, were adopted in a more extensive form than they were first introduced. The information is to be communicated at the next session of Con-

gress.—After a short debate, the bill supplementary to the act of last session for the relief of the purchasers of Public Lands, (extending the time to September 1823, in which purchasers may avail themselves of that act,) was postponed until Tuesday.—After a long debate in committee of the whole, the bill to enable the holders of incomplete French and Spanish land titles in the State of Missouri; to institute proceedings to try the validity thereof, and to obtain complete titles for the same when found valid, was passed, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Adjourned to Monday.

House of Representatives,

Monday, April 1.

Among the petitions of this day, Mr. Keyes presented a petition of David B. Lee, of Philadelphia, contending the right of James Bennett to the invention of a flying machine, for which said Bennett, some days since asked for exclusive privileges from Congress. The petitioner claims that he is the genuine discoverer of this invaluable art of flying, and solicits exclusive privileges for himself. On motion of Mr. Keyes, the petition was referred to the committee on the petition of James Bennett.

Mr. Smith of Maryland, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations to defray the expenses of missions to the Independent Governments south of the United States, which, on motion of Mr. Jorgent, was referred to a Committee of the whole house on the state of the Union.

Mr. Garnett submitted a declaration to be entered on the Journal, which was as follows:

I, Robert S. Garnett a member from Virginia, make the following declaration: That I voted against the recognition of the independence of the late American Provinces of Spain, because, considering it a question of policy, not of principle, I believed that no immediate advantage could grow out of it to either country, whilst many considerations, affecting the interest of both, rendered it at this time inexpedient. I am not opposed to the Independence of the late Provinces; on the contrary, in common with the rest of my countrymen, I heartily rejoice in its accomplishment, and in the prospects of freedom and happiness which it opens to them.

Many local and unimportant subjects were legislated upon,

And then the House adjourned.

Tuesday, April 2.

Mr. Newton, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to amend an act, entitled "An act further to regulate the entry of merchandise imported into the United States from any adjacent territory;" which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Walworth, from the Committee on Military Affairs, who were instructed specially to enquire into the subject, made a report of some length, concluding with the expression of the opinion of the Committee, "that the Army has been reduced according to the provisions of the act of the last session for fixing the Military Peace Establishment;" which report was ordered to lie on the table.

After passing upon many topics not generally interesting, the House went into a committee of the whole on the bill making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1822.

Various sections of the bill, containing the ordinary appropriations according to existing laws, were agreed to; others were amended; but before the bill was matured,

The House adjourned.

Wednesday, April 3.

Mr. Kirkland submitted for consideration the following resolution, accompanied by some remarks:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the punishment of such officers of the United States as are entrusted with public monies by virtue of their office, who shall apply the same to any purpose or purposes incompatible with the duties of their office, whereby the United States shall sustain a loss.

After some proposed alterations to the resolution, and a debate in which several gentlemen participated.

Mr. Cook proposed to add to the resolution the following sentence: "And, also, into the expediency of requiring all such officers to be dismissed from office upon failure faithfully to account for the money or property so confided to them." This proposition was agreed to by the House, and the resolution, as modified, was thereupon adopted.

On motion of Mr. Condict, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire whether any, and what further measures are necessary for the more speedy recovery of such sums of money as are due from public defaulters to the United States.

Appropriation Bill.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the unfinished business of yesterday (the general appropriation bill) Mr. Tomlinson in the chair.

The question for consideration was upon filling the blank for the contingent expenses of the War Department.

Mr. Smith moved to fill the blank with the sum of \$6000.

Mr. Cocke opposed the motion on the ground that the surplus over the amount (\$5000) originally proposed was contemplated for other purposes than for defraying proper expenses of the Secretary's office, and he thought this increased amount should not be allowed.

The subject was further discussed, when the question was taken on Mr. Smith's motion, and carried: yeas 64 nays 46.

Mr. Cocke moved to strike out the clause "for compensation of three clerks and a draftsman (for the Commissioners of the Navy Board) as allowed by acts of appropriations since the 1st of January, 1819,"—when the question was taken and negatived without a division.

Mr. Cocke moved to strike out the clause providing "for compensation to the Commissioner of the Public Buildings at Washington city"—when the question was taken and carried by a large majority.

And, on motion, the Committee rose and reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again, and then

The House adjourned.

Thursday, April 4.

Mr. Cocke laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved That a select committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be to sit in the recess of Congress, and enquire into the affairs of the several departments of the government. That said committee have power to send for persons and papers; and that they be required to make report to Congress at an early period of the next session.

Orders of the Day.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the unfinished business of yesterday (the general appropriation bill) Mr. Tomlinson in the chair.

Mr. Cocke moved to fill the blank in the clause providing for defraying the expenses of the supreme, circuit, and district courts of the United States, and for defraying the expenses of prosecutions for offences against the United States, &c. with the sum of twenty, instead of thirty thousand dollars, and after a discussion thereof by Messrs. Cocke, Smith, of Md. and Jones, of Tenn. the motion was negatived, and the blank was filled as recommended by the committee of ways and means.

The clause for surveying the public lands of the United States being under consideration—a debate ensued as to the sum to be appropriated for that purpose; when finally

The question was taken upon filling the blank with the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, as proposed by Mr. Sterling, and was carried.

The committee soon after rose and reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again, and then

The House adjourned.

Friday, April 5.

Appropriation Bill.

The consideration of this bill, was resumed in committee of the whole.

On the question for a further appropriation of 25,000 dollars for the Commissioners to settle the boundary lines between the U. S. and the Canadas, Mr. Cocke opposed any further appropriations until the Commissioners had settled their accounts. They had heretofore been called on, but only one class of them, to his knowledge, had obeyed the call; and among the charges it included, was to be found expenses incurred for fish-hooks and fishing-nets, and bacon, hams, and other like items, that did not seem to be a proper expenditure for the nation. The business had been already protracted eight years, almost as long as it took to destroy Troy; and if we go on said he, appropriating from session to session, it will become a life-sentence to those concerned. Mr. Cocke said we were told that the line could not be run in the winter, because the climate is too cold; and in the summer the Commissioners, he understood, were frolicking at Ballston Springs. He thought it was high time that Congress should interpose and prevent this waste of public money. The appropriation was then reduced to 12,500 dollars.

The next appropriation, for the expenses of the Commissioners under the Treaty of Spain, was reduced from 30,000 to 15,000 dollars.

The committee then rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned.

By the Mails.

NEW-YORK,

NEW-YORK, APRIL 6.

Important News from Spain.

BY the Brig Active, from Gibraltar, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received Gibraltar papers to the 27th February.—It appears that the Spanish Cortes, contrary to the recommendation of the King, adopted, on the 12th of Feb. the opinion of their committee relative to sending Commissioners to South-America; and on the day following, they further approved of the following three additional propositions, viz:—That the Cortes should annul the Cordova Convention between Gen. O'Donoghue and the Mexican leader Iturbide, as also any other treaty, act, or

stipulation, relative to the acknowledgment of the Independence of Mexico by the same general; that the government be urged to declare to other governments, that Spain has not given up her right to her provinces beyond the seas, and that, therefore, she will consider as a violation of the existing treaties, the partial or absolute acknowledgment of their independence before the differences between them and the mother country shall have been adjusted;—and lastly, that government be likewise urged to endeavour by every possible means to preserve, and speedily to reinforce, such points in those countries as still maintain their relations with the mother country, and refuse to make common cause with the malcontents. On the 14th, the King closed the session, and is said to have expressed himself highly satisfied with the legislative measures adopted by the Assembly, as he conceived them to have so greatly promoted the work of the political regeneration of Spain, that a few more efforts of the same nature must bring it to the very acme of perfection.

It might be inferred from all this, that nothing but an immediate war with Spain, would be the consequence of the recognition by our Congress of the independence of the South American governments.—We expect, however, when this fact is known at Madrid, that the King and the Cortes will alter their tone. It is not to be expected that Spain, in her present unsettled state, will think of hostilities with this country. Nor do we imagine, after having given such decided proofs of her inability to retain her South American provinces, and after the consolidation of power which has taken place, that the Cortes are serious in asserting it to be their intention still to attempt their reduction. We are satisfied, if they do, that they will again be baffled.

The Gibraltar papers continue to detail the rigorous proceedings of the brigands in the interior of Spain; but the government does not seem to be under any apprehension as to the consequences.

Two days later from England.

By the British Packet Manchester, we have received London papers to the 13th of February.

On the 11th of February the royal assent was given to the Irish Insurrection Bill, and to the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act. The insurrection bill, says a London paper, gives to Magistrates a right to enter into the most retired and delicate part of any dwelling house, and, if refused admittance, to force the chambers even of females.—By this Act, any man found out of his house between sun set and sunrise, any person found drinking in a public-house in the same period, whether a traveller or not—any owner or occupier of a house, absent from home within the same period—any person in whose possession either arms or ammunition are found—all these are liable to transportation for seven years; and this too without the interference of a Grand Jury by Bill—without the Petty Jury by their verdict, and without allowing the grievous party any satisfactory appeal.

London, Feb. 12.

Last night Mr. Brougham made his promised motion on the State of the Country, in which he took a very able and comprehensive view of the actual situation of the agricultural and commercial interests. He showed that the distress which existed was excessive taxation—that the only relief was in a reduction of the public expenditure. He exposed, in many instances, the wanton extravagance of Ministers, and how fallacious all their plans of economy and retrenchment had been. He declared, that it was only by retrenching and that on such a scale as would be effectual, that we could avoid the rock—the most dreadful on which a State could be wrecked—national bankruptcy. The Ministers, he said, had but a choice of evils between insolvency and efficient retrenchment. He particularly cautioned the House against any plan of relief founded upon a shifting of the taxes or upon the renewal of the Property Tax, well knowing from little beginnings that Tax attained such an enormous magnitude.—The Learned Gentlemen concluded an eloquent Speech, which occupied three hours and a half, with moving a resolution, "That it was the bounden duty of the House to consider the distress under which all classes of the community, but particularly the laboring classes, struggled; and to obtain for the suffering people of this realm such a reduction of taxation as would relieve the burdens by which they were at present bowed down."

The Marquis of Londonderry, the only Minister who spoke on the subject, acting on the general policy of the Administration of which he forms so prominent a member, of deferring the evil day as long as possible, met the arguments of Mr. Brougham by moving the previous question, and entreating the House to wait until Friday next, when it would be seen what his Majesty's Ministers intended for them. His Lordship was particularly uneasy lest he should disclose any part of his plan but, notwithstanding his anxiety in this respect, he let out enough to show that a reduction in the taxation formed no part of it.

STATE ELECTION.

On Wednesday next the Freemen of this State will assemble in their respective Town-Meetings, for the purpose of choosing a Governor, Lieut. Governor, Senators, &c. for the ensuing year.

The Freemen will also give in their votes, on the question as to the expediency of calling a Convention, to form a Constitution for the State. On this important question, the utmost indifference seems to prevail in this part of the State, and from appearances, we consider the proposition will be decided in the negative.

In the choice of Representatives, the Providence American of Yesterday, says—"The importance of electing intelligent and independent men to the General Assembly, should induce every freeman to attend the town-meetings on Wednesday next. Let it be remembered, that under our present defective system, the General Assembly exercise, without control, all the substantial powers of the government. Hence the importance of securing the election of men, who will not barter the honor and the interests of the State, to perpetuate the sway of demagogues and the contentions of party."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

We are requested to state, "that a session will be made at the approaching session of the General Assembly in May, to complete at that time, the Annual Election of Officers, and to dispose of all public and private business usually pending until the June session. An arrangement of this nature would be a great economy of time and money, and particularly convenient to the agricultural interest, we hope our friends from the country will come prepared to nominate, at the May session, for all the officers which are usually filled in June. If the Assembly should make this arrangement, as they probably will, it will be necessary also, that petitioners to the Assembly, and adverse parties, be prepared for trial, and attend in May."

CONGRESS.

In the House, on Saturday last, the Appropriation Bill was further discussed.—The clause providing for repairs of the Cumberland Road, and for building a bridge over the Monongahela, was stricken out.

Military Nominations.

The National Intelligencer contains a letter, copied from the Baltimore American, and which the editors of the former paper say, "contains more truth than some letters that are written from Washington, and published in the newspapers;" by which it appears that the President of the United States "has withdrawn all the military nominations from the Senate, with a view of re-appointing; believing that when the Senate shall be made acquainted with all the circumstances, and the reasons which governed in making selections, it will think with him, and confirm them."

FIRE.—On Sunday afternoon last the citizens of this town were alarmed by the cry of Fire! It proved to be in the dwelling-house at the north end of Washington-street, owned and occupied by Capt. Peleg Battles.—By the active exertions of the citizens and engine-men, it was extinguished without doing much injury.

The recent fire has shewn the want of some system being established by the Firewards.—We are requested to state, that they will meet for that purpose, on Monday Afternoon next, at 3 o'clock, at the State-House.

PELEG BATTLES returns his grateful thanks to his fellow-citizens, and the fire-men, for their unremitting and successful exertions in saving his property from the destructive ravages of fire on Sunday last.

COMMUNICATION.

That the KINE POX is a safe and certain preventive of the Small-Pox, has been proved by demonstration.—Thousands of persons who have received the Kine Pox, have been tested by the Small-Pox, and have been found proof against its attack.—There are probably two thousand persons in this Town who have not been vaccinated.—It is probable, that not ten in an hundred will go forward to be vaccinated in the ordinary way.—Such a neglect on the part of individuals, can only be remedied by an united effort of the whole population of

the Town, to cause a general inoculation of the Kine Pox.

The Citizens of Newport will, it is hoped, take into their serious consideration, at the approaching Town-Meeting a question of so much importance, as this, whether the town will authorize a general Vaccination?

PUBLIC MONIES.

In the debate in the House of Representatives, on the resolutions relative to the defalcation of public agents, Mr. Kirkland, from New-York, made the following remarks:—

"The documents upon your table shew most abundantly, that little, very little, trust is to be placed in the integrity of many of your officers who are intrusted with the public money. Here you find defaulters for thousands and tens of thousands, amounting in the aggregate to millions. These documents and the daily information we have in relation to the loss of our public money furnish, lamentable proof of the entire want of moral principles in many of the public officers, and a most shameful disregard of their public trusts. Your public defaulters are to be found not only in the army and navy, but in the civil department, your Collectors of the Revenue, Marshals, District Attorneys, Clerks of District and Circuit Courts, Receivers of public monies for the sale of lands, Indian Agents, and those employed to pay the pensions given the Revolutionary soldiers. We have now upon our tables, evidence of one Pension agent, who has misapplied (if the report of your officer is true) 10,000 dollars of money in his hands to pay the veteran soldiers of the Revolution—an act that should brand him with perpetual infamy.

The present laws are wholly inadequate to secure the Treasury from loss by the misconduct of the public officers. There is no provision adequate to effect this object; and while we are upon one hand busily engaged in devising ways and means to fill our Treasury and while some of our most able, distinguished, and industrious members are engaged unremittingly upon the subject of retrenchment in the public expenditures; and different committees are inquiring minutely, and with great vigilance, into the expenditures in the various departments of the government, there is an imperious necessity for making some provision which shall more effectually guard the Treasury against loss by the embezzlement and misapplication of public monies by those to whom they are intrusted."

GEORGE WITLEY, a distinguished Preacher among the Society of Friends, has recently been visiting the several meetings in the vicinity of Westchester, (Penn.) where he appears to have been listened to with great attention, by crowded audiences.

Thunder Storm.

On Friday evening last we had much heavy thunder and vivid lightning, and in the course of the evening rain and hail.—At Hamilton, (Mass.) about 9 o'clock, the same evening, the house of Mr. John Stone was struck and considerably damaged by lightning. It first struck the chimney, (a part of which was thrown down) and passed into different parts of the house and cellar, tearing to pieces timbers, boards, ceiling &c. breaking off a breach of a gun, melting the muzzle of another, melting and bruising a brass kettle, forcing the casement of a window through a panel door with other marks of extraordinary violence. The family consisted of four persons, two of whom were in bed, and two up but neither of them received the least injury. A hog was killed in an adjoining pen. The whole damage is estimated at 300 dollars.

On the same evening, they had a heavy thunder storm in the city of New York. Mr. Nathaniel Smalley, Baker, was killed by lightning during the storm.

The Franklin Gazette, in reference to the late Mail Robbery, between Philadelphia and New-York, states, that there were no passengers in the stage, but that a person was taken up between Kingston and New York, and permitted to sit with the driver. The same man again applied, on Thursday, to be taken up between this City and Brunswick, to which place he was conveyed and lodged in jail, on suspicion of being the perpetrator of the robbery.

Portuguese Ship Mariana Flora.

Yesterday, in the United States District Court, a definitive decree was rendered in the above case, awarding damages to the amount of \$19,150 75, and costs, to the owners, and the further sum of \$500 to the crew, as a compensation for their imprisonment.—From this decree, the captors have claimed an appeal to the Circuit Court. *Boston Gazette of Thursday.*

A man, the initial of whose name is only given, lately strangled his wife, in Lancaster, Penn. in a fit of jealousy; after which he proceeded to the house of her paramour, a married man, with a brace of loaded pistols which he discharged at the offender.—One shot grazed his forehead, and the other un-

fortunately entered the breast of his wife, who instantly expired. Both males are stated to have been in a state of pregnancy.

Mutations of Fortune.—For several years past the citizens of Philadelphia have known a poor man, whose family subsisted partly by charity and partly by the produce of the sale of a few almanacs or blacking balls. This man was formerly in affluent circumstances; but misfortunes fell thick upon him, and hurried him from the respectable station which he occupied in society to the lowest depths of poverty. After suffering for many years all the misery that follows the prostration of property, fortune has again smiled upon her victim. A short time since, by the death of a relation in the West Indies, he succeeded to an estate said to be worth \$400,000.—*Phil Sat. E. Post.*

Married.

At Portsmouth on the 4th inst. Mr. Joseph Fennell, to Miss Charlotte Cook daughter of the late Mr. John B. Cook; all of Portsmouth.

Died.

In this town on the 5th inst. Mrs. MARY FREEMAN, wife of Mr. Enos Peckham, aged 71 years.

On Sunday last, Mrs. VIRGINIA HUBBARD, wife of Mr. John N. Hubbard, and daughter of Mr. Samuel Clarke, of Middletown, aged 45 years—for many years a worthy member of the third Baptist Church in this town.

At Providence on Tuesday afternoon last, Hon. WILLIAM JONES, in the 67th year of his age. The deceased was a Patriot of the revolution, and during a long and active life, evinced a conscientious adherence to those principles which secured our independence as a nation, and raised it to an enviable distinction in the political world. His ability and integrity had raised him in the esteem of his fellow-citizens and the repeated appointment to offices of trust by our State Legislature, was a proof of the confidence reposed in him. In the spring of the year 1811, he was by the suffrages of his fellow-citizens, elevated to the Chief Magistracy of this State, in which office he continued through repeated elections, for six years, to display the qualities of ability, patriotism and integrity. His constitution had been gradually undermined by sickness, and sustained by that religion which has long been the guide of his path, he awaited patiently the awful change that was to dissolve his earthly connections, and consign him to the silent tomb.

At Union Springs, Cayuga County, New York, on the 27th ult. Mr. GEORGE B. ROBINSON, formerly of this town, and a member of the Society of Friends, in the 40th year of his age.—As a tribute of respect justly due to his memory, it may with propriety be said, that his placid disposition, and uniform tenor of deportment, expressive of an humble mind, governed by the influence of that pure wisdom which is from on high, gained him the esteem of his friends and acquaintance, generally.—During life he sustained the various and endeared relation of husband and parent, friend and neighbour, with that sincere affection which will cause the remembrance of him to be long cherished.

At Cazenovia, New-York, on the 24th ult. Mr. OLIVER E. BORDEN, son of the late Mr. Joseph Borden, formerly of Portsmouth, aged 21 years.

At Charleston, S. C. on the 26th ult. Mr. JOHN GARDNER, aged 56 years, a native of this town.

WEEKLY ALMANACK.

1822.	Sun	Sun	High	Moon
April.	rises.	sets.	water.	rises.
13 Saturday,	5 27	6 33	0 43	0 50
14 Sunday,	5 26	6 34	1 34	1 33
15 Monday,	5 25	6 35	2 25	2 10
16 Tuesday,	5 24	6 37	3 14	2 39
17 Wednesday,	5 22	6 38	4 2	3 5
18 Thursday,	5 20	6 39	4 50	3 29
19 Friday,	5 19	6 41	5 39	3 51
Moon's Last Quarter 14th day, 11h. 57 min. in the Morning.				

Marine List.

Port of Newport.

APRIL 13, 1822.

ENTERED,
Brig Hiram, Waite, Havana
Sch'r Mary Ann, Dennis, Martinique
CLEARED,
Brig Catherine, Smith, Batavia
John, Burdick, West-Indies
Russell, Bigley, ditto
Arrived on Sunday, Brig Hiram, Waite, 16 days from Havana.
Arrived yesterday, Sch'r Mary Ann, Dennis, 23 days from St. Pierre.
Left there, March 19th, Ship Ten Brothers, Lincoln, for Boston in 30 days; Dolphin do. in 5; Eden, do. in 4 days; Sarah, Henfield, for New-London; sch'r Dove, Whitredge, for Beverly in 6 days; and five Schooners belonging to North-Carolina.

Sailed Day, Brig Collector, Brownell, 17 days from Trinidad for Bristol.—Left there, Brig Nicholas & Felix, Calvert, of this port, for Baltimore next day.

MARINE MEMORANDA

Brig Otter, Hopkins, arrived at Matanzas March 26, 13 days from N. York.
At Wilmington March 28th, Brig Hiram, Easton, from this port.—Cleared, Sch'r Sarah Ann, Vinson, for Aquin.
Sch'r Tassell, Dayon, of this port, sailed from Savannah March 28th, for Mobile.
At Batavia Jan. 2d, Ship Helvetius, of Philadelphia.
At Dublin Feb. 5th, Brig Eagle, Swinburne, of Providence.

Christopher Fowler,
Has for Sale,
ONE Hundred Barrels fresh Superfine FLOUR.
Hyson and Souchong TEA in Chests.
Gunpowder Tea, and Souchong in Caddies.
Cloves and Cassia Buds.
Newport, April 13.

DRY GOODS
THAMES-STREET.

S. H. CAMDENE,
Has just received,
AN Assortment of LEGHORN HATS—Also, Spring and Seasonable GOODS, which he is selling at very reduced prices.
Newport, April 13.

Direct from the New-York Auctions!

R. P. LEE,
II4
THAMES-STREET,
Will Open this Day,

A HANDSOME Assortment of Fresh Imported DRY GOODS; bought in New-York the last Week for Cash, at Auction—which will be Sold as Cheap as can be bought in this State.
Newport, April 13.

FRESH GOODS,
JOHN B. NEWTON

104, Thames-Street,
Will This Day Open,
A FRESH Supply of Imported GOODS, which together with his former Stock, makes a very general Assortment.—They are offered at very reduced prices.
Newport, April 13.

BOARDING SCHOOL

Mr. & Mrs. Herman,
From the United Brethren's School at Salem, (North-Carolina)

PROPOSE to open a SCHOOL in NEWPORT, (R. I.) for instructing Young Ladies, on the following terms;—Entrance \$5.—Board, Lodging and tuition in all or any of the following branches, viz.—English Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Geography and Astronomy with the use of Globes, Composition, Drawing and Needle-work \$4.—And for the following, viz.—Music, 10 dolls; French 5; Band-work and taste, 5 dolls.; Washing 5 dollars. Stationary, Books and Materials for Drawing and Needle-work, will be charged separately.
Newport, April 13.

TO LET,
THE Three-story Brick Dwelling-House, with a large Garden and Stable, situated in Mill-Street, late belonging to Capt. Robert Lawton, deceased.—Possession given the 25th inst.—For terms, &c. apply to
PENELOPE LAWTON.
Newport, April 5.

TO LET,
THE Dwelling-House in Thames-Street, lately occupied by Mr. Christopher Rhodes.—Possession will be given next month.—For terms, apply to
LUCY HAMMOND.
Newport, April 6.

AUCTIONS.

On **THURSDAY April 18th,** At 11 o'clock A. M. will be Sold at Public Auction, on Stevens's Wharf, **TWENTY-ONE** unfinished Oil Casks—5 New Hhds.—12 do. Bbls.—5000 Hhd. Staves.
Also, A quantity of Cooper's Tools, Hoops, &c.—belonging to the estate of D. AUSTIN, and sold by order of the Administratrix
WM LOVIE, Auc'r.
Newport, April 13.

TO LET at Public Auction, On **TUESDAY, April 16, 1822,** at 11 o'clock A. M. on the premises for the Term of One Year, for Cash, **THE HOUSE** and Shop, No 85, Thames-Street, now occupied by Mr. Israel Pearce.
WM LOVIE, Auc'r.
Newport, March 30.

FOR SALE at Public Auction, On **WEDNESDAY, April 24, 1822,** at 11 o'clock A. M. on the premises (if not previously disposed of at private Sale) **THE** Lot of Land on the Hill, belonging to Trinity Church, opposite the east end of Mr. Brinley's R. pe-Walk, called the Clerk's Lot, containing about three Acres.—Conditions made known at the sale.
JOHN B. LYON, Auc'r.
Newport, April 13.

FOR SALE at Public Auction, On **SATURDAY, May 18, 1822,** at 11 o'clock A. M. on the premises (if not previously disposed of at private Sale) **THE** Dwelling-House and Lot of Land in Washington-Street, on the Point, late the property of Mrs. E. K. deceased.—Conditions made known at the time of Sale.
WM LOVIE, Auc'r.
Newport, April 6.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Supreme Judicial Court, there will be Sold at Public Auction, on **TUESDAY, April 16, 1822,** at 11 o'clock, on the premises:—All the right, title, and interest of **SAMUEL ALMY**, deceased, in and unto a certain Tract of Land, containing about 32 Acres, and known by the name of the Barker Place, near Black Point, in Portsmouth, bounded as follows; north on Benjamin Almy's easterly on Cook Wilcox's; southerly on the Cotton Farm, and westerly on land belonging to — Barker.—Conditions made known at the time and place of Sale.
MARGARET ALMY, Adm'r.
Portsmouth, March 16

Still No. 1, Custom-House Court,—and now

II9,
THAMES-STREET.

WM. J. TILLEY,
Informs his Friends and Customers,

THAT he has taken the Store next South of his Old Stand, and Yesterday Opened a Complete Assortment of DRY GOODS—among which are, some superb French and English Broadcloths and Cassimeres. He has however, too great a Variety to particularise.

On **Wednesday Next,** He will open some handsome **PAPER-HANGINGS.**
Newport, April 13

New-York, Providence & Boston HATS,

THE Subscriber informs his Friends and the public in general, that he is not confined particularly to the Sale of COTTON HATS, but has a very extensive Assortment of **Beaver & Imitation beaver Hats** Of the first qualities, and of the best Manufactories in New-York-Boston and Providence.—Among them, are Men's black and drab Beavers, and Imitation Beavers, of an excellent quality.—Also, Youths and Boys' genuine Sapt Hats; Children's fancy Hats elegantly ornamented—all of which will be sold as Cheap as can be bought in Newport.
Also on hand, as usual.

A good supply of a warranted Water-Proof HATS, of a superior quality to any ever offered to the public, warranted to be a good permanent Black;—if not they can be returned to No. 95 1-2, Thames-Street.
STEPHEN BARKER, junr.
Newport, April 13.

POETRY.

FOR THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

FAREWELL TO THE MUSE.

FAREWELL the muse—farewell the muse,
To live with thee I feign would choose.
Would feign around thy beamies linger,
Did not fate, with frowning finger,
Point the path I must pursue,
And around that path the dew,
From unfriendly skies are falling,
All thy tender wiles appalling.

Fare thee well—our bliss is over,
Silent spirits round us hover,
Chilling breaths around us casting,
All thy smiles of promise blasting;
See the swelling sails are glowing,
See the streaming pennon blowing,
'Tis the breeze whose sullen swell,
Sighing moans a long farewell.

Sweet hath been thy fairy smiling,
Kindly hours of grief beguiling,
Oh, when anguish feign would roll,
Thou hast cheer'd my drooping soul,
With many a bright and dear illusion,
Many a brilliant soft delusion,
And when other charms might fail,
Dreams of love could still prevail.

Oh 'tis a dream whose magic touch,
From infancy hath charm'd too much,
Too much and long hath dreams of beauty

Lured my soul from sober duty,
Yet my vain dream reason's sister,
And her chilling mandates utter,
Still too much—no more I fear,
My all of bliss hath center'd here.

Oh there are times we must not seek,
Themes that would of rapture speak,
Endearing themes that wholly be,
Made of heavenly ecstasy;
Times when round each ardent feeling,
Tender dreams of bliss are stealing,
When grim care with sullen wing,
Comes in gloomy withering.

But now farewell to charms of bliss,
For scenes—ah, how unlike to this;
No more Hymen's smiles I woo,
Nor must I longer worship you;
Yes—albeit my magic thinking,
Of hath sav'd my heart from sinking,
Lengthen'd years may hush the strain,
Ere like friends we meet again.

Ere thy parting tear be tasted,
Ere thy smile be wholly wasted,
Feign would I its latest power,
Consecrate to friendship's hour.
But alas, such feelings hover,
Such distress is stealing over,
Each short moment ere we part,
Sighs alone pourtray my heart.

May that saving power above,
Bless you with his dearest love,
May he kindly soothe each sorrow,
Lure away grief or feeling borrow,
'Till I may see the dawn when far away,
To think that some who read the lay,
May feel that after years have fled,
His memory is not wholly dead.

Still where'er his spirit roam,
Proudly shall he call thee home,
Fare thee well with billows round thee,
Rocky shores that long have bound thee,
Heavily zepp'rs fond caress,
With smiles of worth and loveliness;
Fare thee well, thou fairest Isle,
Flick in beauty's every smile.

See the spreading canvass swell,
That bids me sigh a long farewell,
Oh it pains my very soul,
Thus to see the billows roll
Which bear me from my native shore,
To return perhaps no more;
At least must years subdue the strain,
Ere we thus can meet again C.

MISCELLANY.

Truth and Honesty.

In all your dealings with your fellow-creatures, strictly adhere to the truth; let not the tempter lead you to tell a lie, even by way of jest;—and though you suffer for speaking with unreserved sincerity, believe me, no advantage, as to the ebb of fortune, can repay you for sacrificing truth to falsehood;—and let your character, more odious and vile, than that of a liar. Be uniformly just in all your transactions. Never be led by self-interest to outwit or over-reach any one. 'Tis an old, and common saying, but a very true one, that honesty is the best policy. It ever meets you in the end for, if once you are discovered in dishonest action, you will ever afterwards be suspected to continue the practice of them.

Of all the outrages against Society and human intercourse, whether considered from a religious or moral, or social right-indemnity, the attacks upon property are the greatest. The greatest, the most practical, and the most passing, with impunity. It is a vice of little minds, under the baneful influence of Envy, which implies an acknowledged superiority in the object of the rancour. The abuse of justice, religious, and countries all originate from the same base and ungovernable motives.

Power of Delusion!

The following Account of one of the most singular and powerful Delusions of the human mind, is taken from the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE, for 1788, printed at Philadelphia;—and is republished at this time, in the hope that it may tend to check what appears (from the Newspapers and private sources) to be a somewhat similar Delusion in different parts of New-England, which has already led to gross immoralities, and will if persisted in, tend to a more general prostration of civil and religious order. It is therefore to be hoped, that the honest and well disposed, who have in any manner become tainted with such infatuations, will take warning by this example, and be seasonably rescued from its effects.

A Singular and Fatal Instance of Religious Enthusiasm which occurred in the present Century related by ALEXANDER GARDNER, formerly the Episcopal Minister of Charleston, South Carolina.

THOUGH Religion rightly understood and generally practised, is productive of the most salutary and beneficial consequences to society, yet nothing has a more pernicious influence than mistaken notions of it. Of all kinds of delusion, religious enthusiasm is the most deplorable, and has often been attended with the most melancholy and dismal effects. By abusing the best things, they may be made the innocent occasion of the worst. Many calamities have happened in the world, even on account of religion, yet the fatal consequences ought not to be charged to that divine institution, which naturally breathes benevolence, gentleness, and peace, but to the ignorance and corruption of human nature, which pervert and abuse it. Enthusiasts generally agree in two articles: They disclaim the power and authority of the civil magistrate, and mistake their own wild fancies, the fruits of a disordered brain, for the impulses of the divine spirit, both of which are big with the most fatal consequences to society. The desperate fanatic, Verner, in the reign of Charles the 2d, was not more transported with religious frenzy and madness, than an unfortunate family in Carolina happened to be. For the credit of the Province, it were to be wished that such an incident lay buried in eternal oblivion; but history claims the privilege of exhibiting examples of different kinds, for public instruction. If good examples serve as a spur to stimulate men to virtue and religion, bad ones, on the contrary, may also serve, like beacons upon a rock, to warn men of danger and delusion.

The family of Dutarte, consisting of four sons and four daughters, were descendants of French refugees, who came into Carolina after the revocation of the edict of Nantz. They lived in Orange-Quarter, and though in low circumstances, always maintained an honest character, and were esteemed by their neighbours persons of blameless and irreproachable lives. But at this time a stirring Preacher happened to come to that quarter to which they lived, insinuated himself into their family, and partly by conversation, and partly by the writings of Jacob Benham, which he put into their hands, filled their heads with wild and fantastic ideas. Unhappily for the poor family those strange notions gained ground on them, inasmuch, that in one year they began to withdraw themselves from the ordinances of public worship, and all conversation with the world around them, and strongly to imagine they were the only family upon earth who had the knowledge of the true God, and whom he vouchsafed to instruct, either by the immediate impulses of his Spirit, or by signs and tokens from Heaven. At length it came to open visions and revelations. God raised up a Prophet among them, like unto Moses, to whom he taught them to hearken. This Prophet was Peter Rombert, who had married the eldest daughter of the family when a widow. To this man the Author and Governor of the World deigned to reveal in the plainest manner, that the wickedness of man was again so great in the world, that as in the days of Noah he was determined to destroy all men from off the face of it, except one family whom he would save for raising up a godly seed upon earth. His revelation Peter Rombert was sure of, and felt it as plain as the wind blowing on his body, and the rest of the family, with equal confidence and presumption, firmly believed it.

A few days after this, God was pleased to reveal himself a second time to the Prophet, saying, "put away the woman whom thou hast for thy wife, and when I have destroyed this wicked generation, I will raise up her first husband from the dead, and they shall be man and wife as before, and go thou and take to wife her youngest sister, who is a virgin, so shall the chosen family be restored entire, and the holy seed preserved pure and undiluted in it." At first, the father, when he heard of this revelation, was staggered at so extraordinary a command from Heaven; but the Prophet assured him that God would

give him a sign, which accordingly happened; upon which the old man took his youngest daughter by the hand, and gave her to the wise Prophet immediately for his wife. Thus, for some time they continued in acts of incest and adultery, until that period which made the fatal discovery, and introduced the bloody scene of wild fanaticism and madness.

Those deluded wretches were so far possessed with the false conceit of their own righteousness and holiness, and of the horrid wickedness of all others, that they refused obedience to the civil magistrate, and all laws and ordinances of men. Upon pretence that God commanded them to bear no arms, they not only refused to comply with the civil law, but also the law for repairing the high-ways. After long forbearance, Mr. Simmons, a worthy magistrate, and one of the officers of the militia in that quarter, found it necessary to issue his warrants for levying the penalty of the laws upon them. But by this time Judith Dutarte, the wife of the prophet, obtained by revelation, proving with child another warrant was issued for bringing her before the justice to be examined, and bound over to the general sessions in consequence of a law of the province framed for preventing bastardy. The constable having received his warrants, and being jealous of meeting with no good usage in the execution of his office, prevailed on two or three of his neighbours to go along with him. The family observing the constable coming, and being apprised of his errand, consulted their prophet, who soon told them that God commanded them to arm and defend themselves against persecution, and their substance against the robberies of ungodly men; assuring them at the same time that no weapon formed against them should prosper. Accordingly they did so, and buying hold of their arms, fixed on the parson's table and his followers and drove them out of their plantation. Such behaviour was not to be tolerated, and the close Captain Simmons gathered a party of militia, and went to protect the constable in the execution of his office. When the deluded family saw the justice and his party approaching, they shut themselves up in their house, and firing from like lustre, shot Captain Simmons dead on the spot, and wounded several of his party. The militia returned the fire, killed one woman within the house, and afterwards forcibly entering in, took the rest prisoners, six in number, and brought them to Charleston.

At the court of general sessions, held in September 1735, three of them were brought to trial, found guilty, and condemned. Alas! miserable creatures, what amazing infatuation possessed them! They pretended they had the spirit of God leading them to all truth, they knew it and felt it. But this spirit, instead of influencing them to obedience, purity and peace, commanded them to commit rebellion, incest, and murder. What is still more astonishing, the principal persons among them, I mean the prophet, the father of the family, and Michael Boneau, never were convinced of their delusion, but persisted in it until their last breath. During their trial they appeared altogether unconcerned and secure, affirming, "that God was on their side, and therefore they feared not what man could do unto them." They freely told the incestuous story in open court, in all its circumstances and aggravations, with a good countenance, and very readily confessed the facts respecting their rebellion and murder, with which they stood charged, but pleaded their authority from God in vindication of themselves, and insisted they had done nothing in either case but by his express command.

As it is commonly the duty of clergyman to visit persons under sentence of death, both to convince them of their error and danger, and prepare them to death by bringing them to a penitent disposition, Alexander Gardner, the Episcopal minister of Charleston, to whom we are indebted for this account, attended those condemned persons with great diligence and concern. When they had affirmed in the court of justice, they repeated and confessed to him in like manner in the prison. When he began to reason with them, and to explain the heinous nature of their crime, they treated him with disdain. Their motto was, "answer him not a word; who is he that should presume to teach them, who had the spirit of God speaking inwardly to their souls." In all they had done, they said they had obeyed the voice of God and were now about to suffer martyrdom for his religion. But God had assured them, that he would either work a deliverance for them, or raise them up from the dead on the third day. These things the three men continued confidently to believe, and notwithstanding all the means used to convince them of their mistake, persisted in the same belief until the moment they expired. At their execution they told the spectators with seeming triumph, they should soon see them again, for they were certain they should rise from the dead on the third day.

With respect to the other three, the daughter Judith being with-child, was not tried, and the two sons, David and John Dutarte, about eighteen and twenty years of age, having been also tried and condemned, continued

tullen and reserved, in hopes of seeing those that were executed rise from the dead, but being disappointed, they became, or at least seemed to become, sensible of their error and were pardoned. Yet not long afterwards one of them relapsed into the same error, and murdered an innocent person, without either provocation or previous quarrel, and for no other reason, as he confessed but that God had commanded him so to do. Being a second time brought to trial, he was found guilty of murder and condemned. Mr. Garden attended him again under the second sentence, and acknowledged, with great appearance of success. No man could appear more deeply sensible of his error and delusion or could die a more sincere and hearty penitent on account of his horrid crimes. With great attention he listened to Mr. Garden, while he explained to him the terms of pardon and salvation proposed in the Gospel, and seemed to die in the humble hopes of mercy, through the all sufficient merits of a Redeemer.

Thus ended this tragical scene of fanaticism, in which seven persons lost their lives; two were killed, two were murdered, and four executed for the murders. A signal and melancholy instance of the weakness and frailty of human nature, and to what giddy heights extravagance and madness, an inflamed imagination will carry unfortunate mortals.

BEEF, &c.

S. & G. BOWEN,

Have for Sale at their Store, on Steves Wharf.

140 Bbls. No 1 & 2 Boston BEEF.—30 do. Mess do. Do. Mess and Prime PORK.

100 Boxes No. 1 & 2 Soap. Russia and Ravens Duck.

Bar and Bolt Iron; Iron Hoops Anchors, Nails, Naval Stores, Leather, Salt, Cudfish, Grindstones, and a general assortment of Ship-stuffery & Groceries. Newport, Nov. 17.

MASSIVE MONUMENTS.

TOMBS, Chimney Pieces Hearths, Fire Places and Grave Stones, of American and Italian Marble, blue, white and clouded, for Sale on the Packet Wharf, NEWPORT.

A L S O,
500 pair of Grave Stones, of the finest and most durable Blue Slate, warranted superior to any Sold in this State.—Free Stone for Windows Caps and Sills, Hearths Fire Places and Steps. All of which will be Sold at the lowest Prices for Cash. Country Produce, or other Merchandise and on a long credit required.

Apply to
JAMES STEVENS,
Peckham-Street.

Newport, March 17.

The Union Factory.

WOOL CARDING.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends, and the public in general, that they have established the Indigo Blue Dyeing, and have employed an experienced workman at colouring and finishing.—Woolen Goods of all descriptions will be finished in the neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms.

Wool of all grades carded into roll in the best manner. They continue to manufacture Wool on shares or by contract, as may best suit their employers. The following persons will receive and forward any articles intended for the Union Factory viz.—Edward Stanhope and Robert K & Francis Carr, Newport.—George Lawton Tiverton.—Jeremiah Gifford, Bristol Ferry.

The Subscribers return their sincere thanks to their old customers and solicit the continuance of their favors.

JOHN BABCOCK,
MOSES LAWTON.
Portsmouth Nov. 10

Collector's Notice.

THE Subscriber being appointed Collector of the Town Tax, voted in July last, hereby gives notice, that he has commenced the Collection of the same, and respectfully requests all those indebted for said Tax, to pay the same without delay, at No. 9, Market-Square.

JOSEPH MARTIN
Newport, Nov. 52.

NOTICE.

LET the Service of the Subscriber this day, a Mulatto Apprentice Boy called Abraham, (without any apparent dissatisfaction.)—He is about 5 feet 4 inches high, rather ruddy for a person, of his description, and black eyes—I do therefore, hereby forbid all persons whatsoever, aiding, abetting, harboring, employing, or trusting my said Apprentice Boy, upon the penalty of the law in such cases.

JAMES ROBINSON.
South Kingstown, 21st 3d mo. 1822.

JOHN B. NEWTON

100, Thames-Street,
HAS just received and offers for Sale, 25 Pieces Russia Diaper, Black Bombazines, from No's 1 to 10 Blue, Black and Brown Prints; American Shirtings; British Shirtings; 8 & 10-9 Blankets; Black Lustrings; 12 ps. yard; Gentlemen's and Ladies' Hosiery; 50 lb. American white and sorted colour'd Sewing Cottons; colour'd Cambrics, &c. &c.
Newport, Jan. 13.

Verdigrise, ground in Oil.

William W. Vernon,

Has for Sale,
VERDIGRISE, ground in Oil, warranted of the first quality, and as cheap as can be purchased in Boston or New-York in kegs from 10 to 200 lb.—Paints of all colours. Linseed Oil, Window Glass and Putty. Brushes, &c. &c. W. W. VERNON informs his Friends and Customers, that he continues to carry on the Business of Painting & Glazing in its various branches at the Old Stand No 118 Thames-Street, where he constantly attends to receive their commands; the smallest favour gratefully acknowledged, and the strictest attention paid to all orders.
Newport June 30

BEWARE OF DECEPTION.

Several Persons are in the dishonest practice of using Labels in imitation of ours, and also of purchasing our Maccoboy, and mixing it with stuff of their Manufacture; another person informs our customers that he has been in our employ two years, though we know of no such person ever having been employed by us—he also asserts that he has a person in his employ who has manufactured Maccoboy for us 19 years; therefore this is to inform our Customers, that we are the only inventors of manufacturing Maccoboy, and that we do not trust any person whatever with the secret part of our art of Manufacturing, but attend to it ourselves.

PELIER & GEORGE LORILLAND
New York, March 12 1822. 42.

FOR SALE.

THE FARM known by the name of *Leffingwell Farm* lying one mile west from the wharf bridge in a field on the road to New-London, containing about 140 Acres with a House, Barn and Buildings convenient for the same.

A L S O,
The FARM called the *Hazen Farm* adjoining Shucknet River, about two miles east of the Court-House in Norwich, containing about Three Hundred and Fifty Acres with a House, Barn and other buildings appertaining to the same.

Possession of the above Property may be had the 1st April next, and payments made accommodating to the purchaser.—For terms, apply to
DANIEL LATHROP, or
GEORGE L PERKINS.
Norwich, Feb. 5. 1822.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been appointed by the Court of Probate of Middletown, the Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the Creditors against the Estates of *Peter Mitchell & Mary Mitchell* late of said Middletown, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice, that Six months from the date hereof are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims;—that they will attend at their respective dwellings during said term, to receive the same.

GILES MANCHESTER, } Comm'r
GILSON ANTHONY, }
All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment to
JETHRO F MITCHELL, Adm'r
Middletown, 8th of 2d mo. 1822.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT Twenty Acres of excellent LAND, suitable for mowing, tillage or pasturing, situated about 1 1/4 miles from the State-House, the dividing line between Newport and Middletown running through said Land.—For terms, apply to
BENJAMIN HADWEN.
Newport, 6th of 4th mo. 1822.

NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon Court of Probate for the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of

DANIEL AUSTIN, junr.

late of said Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice, that Six Months from the date hereof is hereby allowed the creditors to exhibit their claims and that we will attend for the purpose of receiving the same, at our respective dwellings, at any time during said period.

SAMUEL ALLAN, } Comm'r.
WILLIAM S PATTEN, }
All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment to
ANN AUSTIN, Adm'r.
Newport, April 1, 1822.